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## Costs of illegitimate children exorbitantly high!

Fathers of illegitimate children in this country, 1,100,000 of them, seem to have been plunged into a defenceless, helpless situation.

The "Society of Maintenance Payers for Illegitimate Children in the Federal Republic" (VDU) is to be wound up.

This has existed for two years to limit the "legal extortion" of money from fathers of illegitimate babies by women and child welfare organisations.

VDU Chairman Wolfgang Rittig used strong words at a meeting of the Society in Nuremberg's Hochstrasse attempting to hold the thousand members together.

He declared war in the attempt to use all means at the men's disposal to stop a flood of monetary claims for illegitimate children.

The basis of his arguments was: "The cost of living has risen by twenty per cent

in the past five years but the cost of supporting illegitimate children has risen by 100 per cent.

Hamburg lawyer Gerhard Lüders backed up the society advising them to argue on these lines: "The illegitimate child has advantages in all directions. If the mother marries, the child has two sources of income, his natural father and his step-father."

Arguing on these lines the VDU protested against such "secret" adoptions and the supposedly unchecked duration of enforced maintenance. The society demanded limits to the amount of money paid to bastard children in order to protect the father's legitimate family.

Rittig's complaint was typical: "We fathers have the worst fate since we have to pay up to eighty per cent of the upbringing of our own children."

The VDU president was not exaggerating. He had reckoned that the day will come when half the population of this country can be brought up on maintenance costs.

The Nuremberg society claimed that in November 1968 seven million were covered by illegitimacy legislation whereas in the previous year the figure was between only five and six million. This represented a greatly increased number of illicit fathers, single mothers and natural children.

The illegitimate fathers organisation is not noted for mincing words. The men used sentences such as: "Mothers of illegitimate children should fork out just as much as fathers."

Or: "In most cases mothers of illegitimate babies have more cash than our own wives."

Rittig even had the idea of entering the Bundestag in 1963 with a Fathers Party. But this idea was stillborn because of lack of funds.

The millions of illegitimate fathers prefer to remain anonymous in order, Rittig says, "to avoid discrimination in their jobs and in society at large."

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

## Will a plane with 400 seats make the airline happier than the passengers?



Since the world's largest and fastest (and most expensive) jetliner, the Boeing 747, was announced to the world, some people have been worried about sharing a plane with so many people.

They won't be, once they've been how they'll share it. The cabin is divided into five big "living rooms."

You'll have a lot of space to walk around in two wide aisles. (In first class you can even go upstairs, where we have a bar-lounge.)

You can watch movies or listen to music. But we've also reserved one room for people who don't want to be entertained.

We won't serve meals from a

carriage. We'll serve them by hand. And to serve you fast, every room has its own kitchen. (You can also have special food if you're on a diet.)

These are only a few features of our new plane.

We're happy to have it. And we think our passengers will be, too.

Lufthansa

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kissing time

Two Munich students have set a new world kissing record, beating the 7 April 1970 time set by two London students.

David Atkinson, 20 and his 19-year-old girlfriend Jenny Winmill osculated for exactly 101 minutes and 20 seconds.

In Munich, business management student Frederic Arroyo, 25, kissed friend 22-year-old art student M. Schaff for exactly 101 minutes and 20 seconds.

The competition in Munich was organised by a local evening paper. Immediately it heard news of the record in London for a marathon smooch.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 March 1970)

### Philandering

Maintenance must be paid for a bull. This has been in progress for years and have farmer for his bull's "adultery" been in full swing since the according to a Senate decision in Kennedy era. Yet so far they have succeeded merely in preventing the situation.

In a village on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein a love-struck bull has been in progress for years and have farmer for his bull's "adultery" been in full swing since the according to a Senate decision in Kennedy era. Yet so far they have succeeded merely in preventing the situation.

The neighbouring farmer sued the owner because the calves were put to pasture on his land. The owner because the calves were put to pasture on his land. The owner because the calves were put to pasture on his land.

The court decided the bull's owner must pay 250 Marks per calf for the damage done to the crops.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 March 1970)

### Smoking

Käte Strobel's Ministry of Health will in future measures taken and the timing. Family Affairs will in future measures taken and the timing. Family Affairs will in future measures taken and the timing.

The Minister has introduced a regulation that from now on in all family meetings and conferences should be a vote as to whether smoking is permitted or not.

Käte Strobel said that the Ministry could set a good example to other ministries by not smoking in the office.

She said that whatever the result of the vote there should at least be a smoking pause.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 March 1970)

### Pets allowed

Cats and dogs will not after all be under fire from the Bonn Ministry.

Helmut Westphal, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of the Bundestag at question time that the Ministry is not planned to prevent flat owners keeping cats and dogs as pets.

(DIE WELT, 3 March 1970)

### Family holdup

A sixteen year old girl in Frankfurt held up her mother and grandmother demanding one million Marks from them.

She brandished a pistol and threatened to shoot. Police state that the girl and her mother are of the same age were given 90 Marks by the mother and ten Marks by the grandmother.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 March 1970)

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## Berlin plays a key role in the detente debate



limitation talks between the two super-powers, begun in Helsinki, will continue in Vienna. Salt will indicate whether the defusing of the international situation has reached a stage sufficient for a solution to the crucial problem of detente, arms control, to appear feasible.

Progress at the Four-power talks in the old Control Commission building in West Berlin is, then, on the one hand a sine qua non for success at the Vienna Salt talks. At the same time the Berlin talks are unlikely to come to a successful conclusion unless progress is made on arms control.

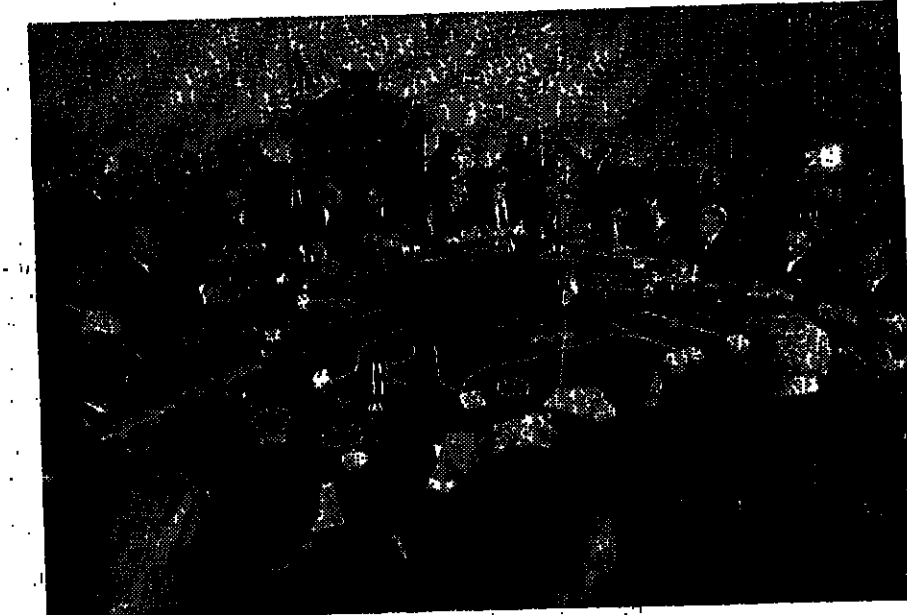
And not until agreement has been reached on both points can there be any hope of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow or of progress towards an improvement in relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which cannot be said to have improved as a result of the Erfurt summit.

The Berlin Question thus plays a key role for the progress of attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension on other fronts. It is high time a serious attempt were made to attempt to find a solution.

Governing Mayor Schütz of West Berlin recently registered anxiety lest the entire corpus of detente collapse as a result of the Berlin problem being let slide so long that one day it is realised that a solution is impossible.

This anxiety could be put in stronger terms. Were the Allies to be agreed on all issues relating to detente except West Berlin the pressure on the city could become unbearable.

What is in fact at stake? At a time when the West was beginning to try its hand at attempting a relaxation of ten-



Behind closed doors Allied representatives met in West Berlin on 26 March to discuss the Berlin problem. The talks, held in the former headquarters of the Control Commission, were opened by Kenneth Rush, US ambassador in Bonn. The French (left), British (facing), Soviet (right) and American delegations (with backs to camera) are here seen at the conference table. (Photo: dpa)

sion the Soviet Union exploited the exposed situation of West Berlin to bring pressure to bear on this country and the West to take a less energetic line on reunification.

The more this policy succeeded, the more the GDR hoped to gain acceptance for its demands for a change in the political status of West Berlin "since West Berlin, when all is said and done, is on GDR territory."

Ulbricht's final aim is clear, yet East Berlin's remaining content with the demand for "special unit" status for West Berlin was made out to be a generous concession on the East's part.

"Special unit" West Berlin is to limit its relations with the Federal Republic. At present the main emphasis is attached to demands that Bonn refrain from holding

parliamentary sessions in the former Reich capital.

It requires little imagination to work out what the next demands will be, though. Pressure will be brought to bear on Bonn to end financial support for the city, pull out Federal bodies such as the headquarters of the Salary-Earners Insurance Scheme and so on and so forth. All in all the aim is to change the status quo to the East's advantage.

In West Berlin itself, on the other hand, and the three Western powers basically agree with the local authorities, the aim felt to be desirable is that of "recognition of the accrued realities of the city," a phrase used by Governing Mayor Schütz.

West Berlin itself would like to maintain the presence of the three Western powers and uphold relations with this country without attempts to intervene by the GDR. It would like incontestably free access between the Federal Republic and the city.

A fundamental restriction with regard to any of these three demands would jeopardise West Berlin's very existence. As a result the general aim must be to largely maintain the status quo.

Preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph brought to light the bulk of the two sides' diametrically opposed stands. The leeway for negotiation is extraordinarily narrow.

What appears to be prestige issues soon prove to be legal claims as a matter of principle involving direct and specific conclusions.

The Berlin talks, then, are a test case that will show to what extent Moscow is genuinely interested in a relaxation of tension between East and West. The Soviet Union's precarious economic position could swing the Kremlin in favour of detente.

Will the Kremlin, basing its approach on the principle of proletarian internationalism, that is to say, Moscow knows best, be able to induce East Berlin to make substantial permanent concessions? The fate of progress towards detente largely depends on the answer to this one question.

Axel Seeborg

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 March 1970)

## US troop presence in Europe is a must for all concerned

Chancellor Brandt will have hard time of it in the United States: President Nixon will be expecting his German visitor to field sound arguments in the struggle against increasingly powerful forces in Washington that favour not only a reduction in troop strength in Europe but also a cut in American commitments on the Continent.

Willy Brandt continually points out that it is not a matter of defending West Berlin and the Federal Republic and that the Americans need not feel themselves to be mercenaries in European pay.

If the United States wishes to retain great power status and come to terms with the Soviet Union from a position of self-confidence it must first and foremost see to its own interests in Europe, last but not least the troop presence that visibly adds emphasis to these interests.

It is less a matter of the military importance of the US presence in Europe than one of its political significance.

The United States is contractually bound not to reduce the strength of its



troops stationed in this country, before the present offset payments agreement expires on 30 June 1971. "What then?" is the problem.

Even if the Federal government were to succeed in retaining a US presence in the form of "paid mercenaries," the political benefit would be virtually nil. America's interest in Europe would no longer be credible.

The other, frequently discussed possibility, that of strengthening the Bundeswehr as a replacement for US troops, is equally dubious in political terms. Further strengthening of the Bundeswehr would seriously endanger efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension in Europe.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 26 March 1970)

In the meantime the strategic arms



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Spring in the air in Moscow, says negotiator Bahr

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**  
MÜNCHEN, 23. März 1970

Legend has it that Christopher Columbus once settled the problem of standing up a boiled egg by firmly cracking the shell of an egg against the table-top, so flattening one end.

"That," Secretary of State Egon Bahr of the Chancellor's Office concluded in praise of his proposal, "is my Columbus's egg."

"Not much of an egg," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, his opposite number, less enthusiastically commented, to which Bahr countered "Would you go to the pains of laying a particularly large egg if you were a hen, Minister?"

The Soviet delegation had to smile at Bahr's quick and ready wit but the next egg he had to offer was still felt to be too small to make the concession he had hoped to gain.

At quarter past ten on the evening of Saturday, 21 March, the Soviet and West German delegations parted company after 31 hours of talks without Egon Bahr having achieved his aim of agreement on the progress made towards a treaty on renunciation of the use of force.

A joint communiqué was not issued, the two delegations submitted separate reports to their respective governments and Soviet agreement on the establishment of consulates-general in Leningrad and Hamburg was the consolation prize.

On his arrival at Moscow airport the evening before Bahr had still considered it a matter of course that after five and more weeks of negotiation an attempt would be made to summarise the progress made in the form of a joint communiqué.

Yet Soviet delegate Tokovinin, the man who welcomed him at Sheremetyevo, promptly announced a Soviet request for amendments to the draft final communiqué on which he and Herr von Treskow of the Federal Republic embassy had spent two days arguing the toss.

Andrei Gromyko, who returned from a two-day visit to Czechoslovakia at five p.m. on the Saturday and two hours later met Egon Bahr for a further three hours at the conference table, had already documented his change of mind.

Regardless of a renewed call for vigilance in the face of "dangerous expressions of revanchism and neo-Nazi activity in the Federal Republic" the Prague final communiqué had made mention of "a change in Federal Republic policy towards recognition of the realities resulting from the Second World War and subsequent developments."

Once the Soviet Union had taken this view of Bonn's policies it is hardly surprising that no need was felt to agree to a joint paper that was vague as to what constituted reality.

Another difficulty in phrasing a common denominator was that a number of points regarding the agreement on renunciation of the use of force had been clarified while others remained controversial. At this stage both sides appear to have felt it advisable to avoid joint formulation of differences of opinion and to rely instead on the outcome of further talks.

It is increasingly evident that the Soviet Union is counting on time being on its side as regards Bonn coming to acknowledge the realities of the situation. There might, the feeling appears to be, be a swing towards recognition of the GDR in this country.

Besides, there is a link between the Moscow talks and the Berlin Four-power discussions, not to mention Chancellor Brandt's talks with GDR Premier Stoph and the negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw. Developments at all four conference tables could have repercussions on the course of events at the other three.

This is particularly true of the Four-power talks on Berlin. The Soviet Union is clearly awaiting the outcome of the Berlin talks before bringing discussion of the West Berlin problem with Bonn to a conclusion.

Moscow does not acknowledge a legal responsibility for West Berlin as far as Bonn is concerned but it is realised that this country has an interest in the fate of the city. Recognition of the realities of the situation probably refers to the existing state of affairs in West Berlin too.

The Soviet Union appears prepared to tolerate certain existing links between West Germany and West Berlin, particularly economic and financial ties, provided these ties are not underscored all too heavily by means of political demonstrations by Bonn - Bundestag sessions or acts of political sovereignty in the city, for instance.

As regards full diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin are in full agreement, with the possible exception that Moscow is a little more flexible in respect of deadlines.

A refusal by Bonn to accord East Berlin full diplomatic recognition is hardly sufficient reason for the Soviet Union to call off talks with the Federal Republic on all other issues. The communiqué issued on 27 February following Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to East Berlin includes a recognition formula on which Bonn and Moscow could reach agreement.

In the communiqué Mr Gromyko mentioned sovereign equality, respect of territorial integrity and inviolability of state frontiers and social orders as criteria of relations between all countries. These are criteria to which Bonn no longer objects in respect of East Berlin.

The so-called enemy-state atmosphere compressed into a mere twelve hours. The United Nations Charter, which grants the Allies everyone present at the Erfurt meeting to intervene in Germany, are now put under the microscope, studied and evaluated.

There is ample time before 21 May, when Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph meet for the second time, to sound out the ends of Erfurt and seek a foothold for a second round of talks.

Until the next Willy-Willi meeting in Erfurt the German Policy signals are back to back and the brakes are on again after the turbulent events in Erfurt which were a personal involvement in which and 107, which grant the Allies everyone present at the Erfurt meeting to intervene in Germany, are now put under the microscope, studied and evaluated.

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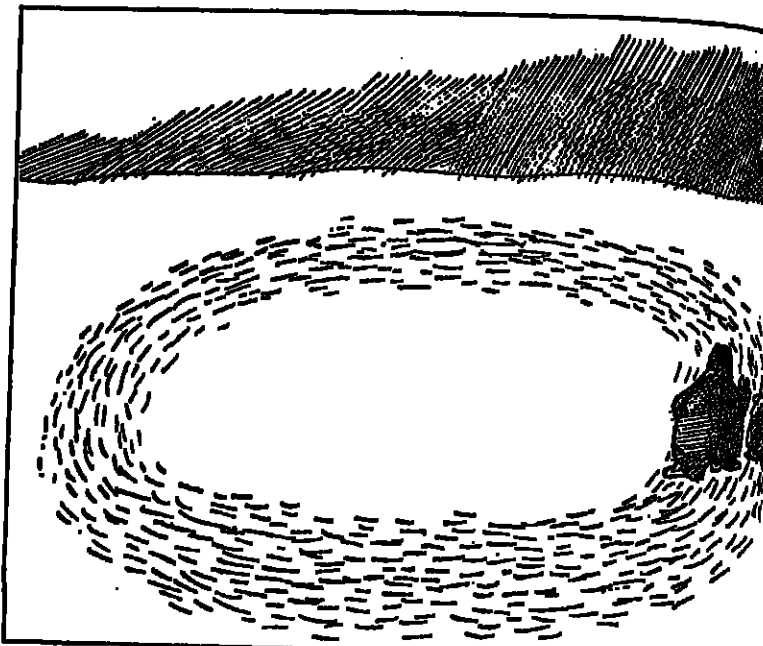
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Perpetuum mobile

(Cartoon: Florenz)

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After a quarter of a century of present at the beginning, "is exaggerated enmity and animosity between the two countries must necessarily be overcome. Erfurt did not produce in itself difficult and time-wasting procedural decisions that will have a great effect on the future."

There can be no denying this effect on the future. spring even in Moscow but you! This meeting of political leaders from how much can go by the board both sides was designed to sweep away weather is bad in May, Bahr catches top layer of dust from day to day over goulash and Moselle on the politics. It was a careful groping entry Saturday evening. In May the next into the jungle of worries and fears that of talks begins.

Josef Riedel  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23. März)

The German Democratic Republic Chancellor Willy Brandt gave the first report on his talks at Erfurt to the Bundestag.

With this the result of his talks with Willi Stoph were soberly registered as a modest political achievement which offers some hope to Germans on both sides of the demarcation line searching for a way out of the cul-de-sac.

The Chancellor spoke earnestly and with reservation summing up his journey as a right, necessary and useful course of action, but he warned against using extravagant words about the events of 19 March 1970.

Willy Brandt is well aware that the difficulties and hard times for his German Policy are just beginning. It was not only the far-reaching differences to be settled between the two German states that were brought to light again in Erfurt and which Brandt described to the Bundestag without pulling his punches; but there were also the divergencies which the government faces in its domestic policy as well.

The parliamentary Opposition parties represented by their chairman, Rainer Barzel stated that although it was not apparent from the Erfurt meeting there was great concern about the course the government was steering. In its German and East Bloc policies.

Since Chancellor Brandt did not at the Erfurt meeting swerve from the course he

has taken up till now and said nothing there that he has not uttered at least once in recent weeks and months, we can only conclude that it is not only the finer details of Brandt's policies that do not suit the Opposition parties, CDU and CSU, but basically the whole course of them as well.

The Opposition is confirmed in its suspicion that the government is out to recognise the Oder-Neisse Line and create a special relationship between this country and the GDR, which would be tantamount to the rudiments of recognition of East Berlin.

Chancellor Willy Brandt will now carry out his part in future talks with the German Democratic Republic, made possible by the Erfurt meeting, with a double burden on his back.

This is regrettable since in his attempt to find footholds for discussing future peaceful and friendly coexistence with the other part of Germany Brandt would have wished for a clear run in domestic policy matters. Now he will have to fight on two fronts.

## INTRA-GERMAN SUMMIT

## Erfurt - the acorn from which a tall oak may grow

The train that took Chancellor Willy Brandt to the momentous talks in Erfurt has returned to Bonn.

What was discussed in Erfurt by the representatives of the two parts of Germany and what happened there is now put under the microscope, studied and evaluated.

There is ample time before 21 May, when Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph meet for the second time, to sound out the ends of Erfurt and seek a foothold for a second round of talks.

Until the next Willy-Willi meeting in Erfurt the German Policy signals are back to back and the brakes are on again after the turbulent events in Erfurt which were a personal involvement in which and 107, which grant the Allies everyone present at the Erfurt meeting to intervene in Germany, are now put under the microscope, studied and evaluated.

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has grown up over what we call the German Question. It was an attempt to get to grips with what Herbert Wehner has called "the frightfully difficult relationship" of one part of Germany to the other.

Erfurt was not the scene of policy-making that will change or even influence this relationship. Those who seek a concrete result from the talks are disappointed. The one thing we can seize upon as the positive outcome of this pioneer meeting is the fixing of a date and time for a second meeting. Nevertheless the politics of Erfurt are likely to have a strong and lasting effect.

Proof positive was given by the spontaneous reaction of German Democratic Republic citizens that the concept of a nation still exists despite demarcation lines, a Wall and barbed-wire fences. There was proof that a quarter of a century of division has not let people in both parts of Germany forget that they are part of the same nation.

Anyone who was an eye witness and heard the cries of the crowd in Erfurt for Willy Brandt and then saw how this spontaneously was clamped down upon forcibly would gladly accept people's accusations that he is expressing emotions rather than political insight.

The Erfurt meeting would have been nothing but the fruitless confrontation of stubborn antitheses had it not been for the spontaneous confirmation of the people that the nation is undivided, despite the Wall and the barbed wire.

In Erfurt personal feelings became a political fact which the powers-that-be in the German Democratic Republic will not easily be able to ignore.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's part in the proceedings in Erfurt should have made people in this country all the more aware that the Federal Republic representative who went on this memorable train journey was not someone who was prepared to retreat from any of the valuable positions this country holds in the German Question nor to fritter away anything valuable to German interests at

though undertones in the Bundestag debate seemed to suggest this.

Brandt's reaction to Stoph's attacks, his deep feeling for the people in the other part of Germany which showed in his reaction to the enthusiasm of the people of Erfurt are not consistent with accusations levelled against the Chancellor that he is a stateless person, who considers the idea of Germany as a nation worthless, and holds bowing and scraping to the powers-that-be in the East to be worth everything.

Willy Brandt's composure in Erfurt left behind a strong and lasting impression. Part of this was provided by the trip from Erfurt via Weimar to Buchenwald. The Chancellor was not afraid to travel that dreadful road that symbolises Germany's decline from a humane nation to the bestiality of mass slaughter in the War.

Erfurt was the beginning, no more, but no less. The concrete outcome of the meeting there was the return visit of Willi Stoph to Kassel planned for 21 May. That in itself is a success since continued talks bolster the hope that one day the German Democratic Republic government will find itself forced to come to a decision.

For Ulbricht and Stoph to retrace the steps they have already taken on the road to rapprochement would mean a con-

siderable loss of face and prestige. The cheap propaganda methods employed in the German Democratic Republic calling the Federal Republic a hothead of revanchism, militarism and Nazism will carry less weight than ever now that representatives of this country, Brandt and Egon Franke, have received such a warm welcome from the people of Erfurt.

All this changes nothing of the fact that Germany is divided. Rapprochement on questions of principles did not come about in Erfurt and will not come about. The status quo will remain a reality for a long time.

This is the bitter fact that a country divided for twenty-five years and impregnated with the diametrically opposite extreme social systems and interests of the Soviet Union and the United States must face.

There is no quick way out and no rule of thumb for success. The best chance of success can only lie in continuing the talks begun in Erfurt, leading from these to negotiations and attempting despite all differences to come to agreements that will make life easier for citizens of the two Germanies. The greatest encouragement we have for pursuing this attempt came from the people of Erfurt.

G.M. Lankau  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23. März 1970)

Willy Brandt reports to Bundestag on the Erfurt talks

The Opposition should be clear in its mind that the Chancellor's intention (if it is not to founder before it is even launched) can only succeed so long as we are no longer willing to stick to formulas and concepts that are outdated.

They say Rainer Barzel has lapped into the vocabulary of days of yore is even more difficult to understand when Brandt has left no doubt that he too considers certain positions are not to be surrendered and that a whole series of demands made by the German Democratic Republic cannot be met since they have no "legal and moral basis."

This Chancellor has said that he left Erfurt with the distinct impression that it would be easier today to bring about a warmer climate in the icy relations between the two parts of Germany. It is necessary to take a sceptical attitude to this statement.

But to treat it as Barzel has obviously done and come to the conclusion that it shows flabbiness and no will other than the will to acquiesce is to do Brandt an injustice and to underestimate the efforts he has made.



People's Police hold back the crowds waiting to give Willy Brandt a stirring welcome in Erfurt on 19 March. (Photo: dpa)

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## HOME AFFAIRS

Better training  
for a better  
police force

SONNTAGSBLATT

At like those judges who supported their wage claims with occasional measures of their own — fine Bundestag members for parking and allow thieves to get away with cars belonging to senior officials, the people you make responsible for planning police administration. Then they might realise how few you are, how imperfect your training is for you to deal with problems posed by contemporary life. This could be the advice given to the police force.

The police have now been reduced to the state of neglected, protesting men. What reasons can be put forward for the concern felt by the group that has an extremely high estimation of the common good (75 per cent of policemen interviewed by Frankfurt sociologist Liselotte Hinz wanted it to be placed above group interests) and 89 per cent of whom consoled themselves that the injustice done to them was needed by the general public whether they recognised this or not?

It is indeed the process of social reform that has revolutionised the role of the police official. This process found him unprepared and as he was immediately included in this process through the law and orders he was given he had little opportunity of pondering objectively its causes.

This has now changed. The ill-considered, belligerent nature of such people as Berlin police chief Klaus Hübner can no longer be regarded as representative for the policeman's interpretation of his role. The police force is of course not a homogeneous group.

Consciousness of problems involved is generally further developed than in the case of Frankfurt's Police President Gerhard Littmann who said to Social Democrat delegates who had criticised him that no single controlling organ had ever warned the police not to behave as they had done.

A situation that can be regarded as symptomatic occurred recently at Loccum Evangelical Academy. When Cologne professor Karl Heinrich Friauf made a positive, conservative interpretation of the police, constitutional and administrative law in the question of demonstrations, police chiefs, police instructors and representatives of the police trade union present stood up against him.

## Local councils call for multi-purpose ID card

If the suggestion of this country's district councils congress is accepted the introduction of the general identity card in 1972 and 1973 will be accompanied, with people's records being transferred to punched-cards and the introduction of a general pass that will function as an ID card, passport, birth certificate, proof of nationality, inoculation form, driving licence, car licence, cheque card and other permits.

The congress suggested that the standardised pass should consist of two hard plastic cards about the same size as present



Hamburg police cadets college

(Photo: Cont-Press)

They did not know what to make of such theses reminiscent of the philosopher Hegel as they are no longer appropriate to the situation. They prefer to make use of the findings of modern psychology as occasionally practised in Munich under the direction of Georg Slobier. Hamburg's Senator for Home Affairs, Heinz Ruhnau, also advocated psychology at the Loccum conference.

A scientific and technological approach to problems — this too can be manipulated — demands radical re-thinking by the police. And as thought cannot be simply demanded but must be practised intensively and kept fresh police officials need a new, more appropriate training and continual further training. What they demand today, aided and abetted by the present situation with increasing cases of theft, growing traffic problems and violent posts within the force, are better chances of promotion. They will achieve this and increased civic prestige only

Minister advocates  
British-style bobby

Willy Weyer, Home Minister of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, wishes to improve yet further the relationships between police and citizens.

Weyer says, "I see my goal as making the Federal Republic policeman into a sort of German bobby."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 March 1970)

when linked with an increased professional qualification and, therefore, better training. In future they must be a sort of social engineer, similar to demands made by progressive judges for their own status. Munich police psychologist Rolf Umbach once described their function as police technician.

As long as the majority of police

cheque cards and could be produced at the same time as the punched card at the population statistics office.

Part of the pass should also contain the person's birth certificate number, blood group and rhesus factor as well as other usual details. Inoculation certificates could be recorded on the reserve side.

The second part of the pass should contain a picture and the person's signature. This section would be changed every five years while the other half would be valid all through the person's life.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1970)

## Police threat LABOUR

protest measure Variable working hours lead  
to greater efficiency

DIE WELT

Police officials, members of the Trade Union of this country's servants' association, are threatening to demonstrate.

The Criminal Police Commissioner of a chance," a man said at the Police Trade Union, a branch of the servants' association, announced that a protest action was planned against the government and Federal state to arrange his own working take measures within the union.

Months towards better and stand. The telephone never stopped ringing organisation, training, pay and equal the firm received 65 applications in of the criminal police.

Crimes, the union said, had then departing employees gave as their increased in the Federal Republic because of leaving the lack of variable and the number of cases of working hours.

Only a police force with highly variable working hours. But variable working hours could halt this trend, it is hours are still in its infancy. The The union made the following list of demands: 1: Organised crime should be fought with a police force with standards of tradition.

2: A research institute should be set up to develop practical measures to fight crime.

3: The police force should be equipped with modern equipment.

4: Police should receive quality training and further training and, following from this, a higher wage level.

(DIE WELT, 18 March 1970)

The force is  
social service

Federal President Gustav Heinrich says that the new police regulation in Alsterdorf, a suburb of Hamburg, should contribute to police service being regarded by citizens as a service.

Laying the centre's foundation, President Heinemann said that the training was to produce police officials who were capable of independent thought and action and who were to be the typical working pattern of the democratic state.

He added that the function of police force had long been seen as putting into practice of the State's will and the order desired by it.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 March 1970)

Many GDR soldiers  
defect to the West

Since 1961 until the beginning of December 1969 as many as 19 soldiers serving in the German Democratic Republic People's Army are reported to have deserted to the West.

Commenting on this statistic, *Sozial und Technik*, a periodical backed by the Defence Ministry, said that this represented the highest for desertion in any army in Europe.

But it would be wrong to draw premature conclusions. This cannot be desertion of the normal type. It is desertion from the armed forces, desertion from a State, from a way of life.

Many conscripts have tried to get posting near the zonal border as this is the only chance of escape.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

and do not want to take a step down the social ladder. On the other the mistrust and suspicion caused by variable working hours must also be examined in the interests of the staff among others. In some concerns clocking-on can be replaced by shift books or attendance sheets.

An aim well in the future is performance work, commissions carried out, for instance or claims that the employee has read through.

Economist Christel Kaommerer discovered at a Munich Ironmongery wholesalers that had introduced variable working hours:

—Divergencies from normal working hours are on average half an hour in the morning and in the evening. Employees who had a long way to work or those had to come along particular awkward roads soon changed their working hours so that they could miss the rush hour. (To aid local traffic in the rush hour period Transport Minister Georg Leber is to start an experiment involving variable working hours in his Ministry on 1 April.)

—Women often took a longer lunchtime break to go shopping. Instead of the normally unproductive hour after lunch the concern received a working hour in the evening that was calmer and far more productive. The women themselves got home earlier than usual as they missed the rush hours and had done their shopping in empty stores at midday.

—Only when personal needs were pressing did employees pick other times of day. Stand-ins were rarely needed.

—When personal matters had to be attended to during the day employees chose of their own accord hours in which little work was done. The hours were made up in peak periods, obviating the need for overtime.

—Overtime thus decreased and hours when little work was done were swapped with peak periods.

—Stand-ins, formerly insufficiently trained, were now so well informed that were indeed in the position to be fully-fledged operatives. The training of new blood was solved far better than previously when it was hardly possible for young people to think and act independently for a short time.

—Fluctuation decreased under its normal level. Freedom and independence

Representative sample to give basic  
information for careers research

This year the Federal Labour Exchange office is to interview 85,000 workers concerning their past career, training, present work and requirement and conditions.

Male workers, employees, officials and the self-employed will give detailed reports on what they have learnt, when and for how long, what they have done since then and how often they have changed jobs and the reasons why.

The results of these discussions to be held at the place of work will then be evaluated by the office's department for careers research at Erlangen. The information gained should help the office to pay more attention to modern developments in the work and career adviser services at labour exchanges.

Those responsible for labour administration admit that career research in the Federal Republic lacks basic information. If young people are to be advised in their choice of career or older people in changing their jobs more must be known



Clocking in is more fun when you can get the shopping done beforehand

(Photo: Cont-Press)

was far more highly rated than a few Marks more in wage packets given by competitors.

—Inter-employee relations improved. Employees became more friendly and considerate to each other as they needed each other more than before.

—Dishonesty between superiors and subordinates largely disappeared. Employees no longer needed to invent missed buses when they arrived thirty minutes late at work.

—Twenty-four hour sickness completely how died out. Here too employees realised that they no longer had to invent illnesses when they were too embarrassed to ask for a few hours off to attend to an urgent family matter.

—As freedom of action is only possible when work permits, that is when the employee himself has thought over what he has to do ensure that his position is always occupied, there is a far more responsible attitude. Performance reserves were mobilised and employees became conscious of their responsibility within the concern.

—Outsiders who tried at first to see to private matters at peak working periods, so overburdening their colleagues, were very soon and effectively called to order by the group. It proved that objections from the group were far more effective than a rebuke from a superior.

—Productivity increased slightly while mistakes caused by carelessness became much rarer.

—On the whole it could be seen that

this system made white-collar employees and manual workers cooperative colleagues.

—The actual attendance and absence times gave the firm's organisation interesting information about the peak periods and slack times in the various departments. This evidence is of inestimable value for completing the workplace analyses and for the total horizontal organisation of the concern.

—Variable working hours call for the interchangeability of personnel. Each employee tries to find a deputy in the group who is best suited to take over his work while he is absent. This often results in an improvement to the stand-in problem — abilities are discovered that are not recorded on any personal files.

As well as these advantages, variable working hours also have their disadvantages and difficulties. Higher costs result. Porters must stay at their posts longer, more light and heating is needed.

The greatest difficulties come in the legal sphere. Worker protection regulations must be brought into accord with variable working hours. The reckoning of overtime becomes a problem with variable working hours. And too many firms still work out wages and salaries every week.

It is naturally more difficult to introduce variable working hours in a production industry than in administration. In production industries variable working hours normally demand certain buffer times. But even the production line does not exclude variable working hours a priori. Before the conveyor belt runs, a certain amount of time is needed for preparation and extra time is also needed after the belt is stopped. Futurologists say that the production line of the future will be different to those today.

Another difficulty is the fact that not all employees are enthusiastic about variable working hours. A Swiss at the congress reported that only some ten per cent of employees in his firm had participated. The other ninety per cent had not wanted to depart from their habit of catching the same bus at the same time every morning with the same friends. Representatives of firms in this country were able to give far more positive reports to the congress.

There are already about forty firms in the Federal Republic that have officially introduced variable working hours in some form or other. Soon a sickness insurance firm employing some 2,000 people is to experiment in this field.

The congress organisers won friends at Essen. A discussion group will now meet on neutral ground, perhaps as guests of an association of the Economic Rationalisation Curatorium. Unions too are invited. The Ministry of Labour too must be made to take an interest in the venture.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 March 1970)

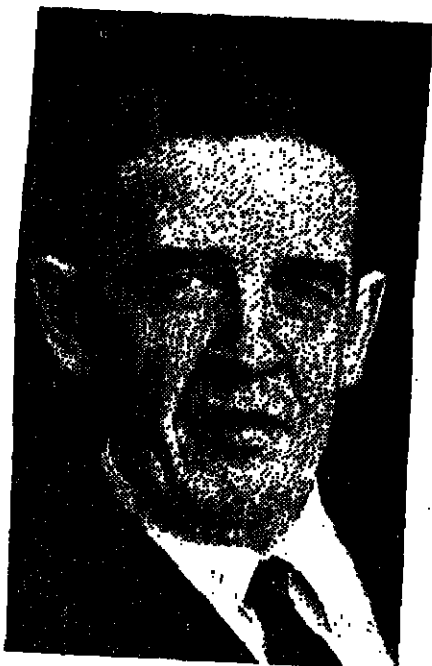


Her repertoire spans two millennia, everything she acts becomes very up



## EDUCATION

## Politicians must act promptly to counter education crisis



Carl-Heinz Evers, West Berlin Education Senator  
(Photo: Landeshilfstele Berlin)

Many politicians and journalists were quick to assert that Berlin's Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers was not a real politician but an expert with a fixed ideology that brooked no compromise.

This argument totally distorts the reason why Evers resigned. It does not take into account that this unusually dramatic step could or should have been taken in almost any other Federal state capital.

Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister Bernhard Vogel called Evers' resignation a noteworthy sign, adding that those Education Ministers who did not act in the same way should be plagued with a bad conscience. Party politics plays no role here as Evers is the most highly esteemed education expert of the Social Democratic Party while Vogel enjoys the same reputation with the Christian Democrats.

Evers said to the press that he resigned for socio-political reasons only. His long and harsh letter of resignation to the Governing Mayor of Berlin contained the financial facts. His plan for the further development of Berlin schools between

1971 and 1975 submitted last autumn contains exact figures for an educational policy orientated towards the future.

The Senate's decision on mid-term financial planning led to the breakdown of this plan. Not even small steps forward were allowed. Evers objects in his letter that of the 625 million Marks cut 570 million alone came from the educational sector. The foreseeable shortage of personnel was not considered. In past years school building always took a back seat, says Evers, and is now being put off and given the consolation that prospects in 1974 may be better.

Evers ends his letter, "The Senate's mid-term financial planning means that the educational development of Berlin will stagnate in the next few years and is partly even retrograde."

Berlin Finance Senator Heinz Strick tried to prove with figures that Evers is wrong. It is rather pointless to argue about the fractions of one per cent by which the proportion of school expenditure in the Berlin state budget has risen or fallen. The important thing is long-term trends and provisions, not only in Berlin but also in the other Federal states and in the central government.

Evers has given a political signal that all should take note of. In a recent discussion he announced that, in view of the financial demands of the education system in the next few years, it was important to start a new Picht round arousing people, as Georg Picht did in the mid-sixties with his series of articles in *Christ und Welt* on this country's educational catastrophe.

Total expenditure of central government, Federal states and district councils on schools rose from 10,800 million Marks in 1965 to 13,000 million in 1969. The percentage increase for science and the universities was essentially more, expenditure rising from 5,100 million to 7,500 million. Higher investment in the universities was and is urgently needed but the foundation formed by the schools was not broadened by the same extent.

The Federal states have so far borne 99 per cent of school expenditure together with the district councils who do however

survive from what the Federal states give them. They cannot increase educational expenditure unless important sectors such as water, sewage disposal and roads are to be prejudiced. This year the state of Baden-Württemberg spent forty per cent of the taxes it collected or 3,400 million Marks on education.

Central support expected to raise total education expenditure did not quite come off this year. Of the 3,000 million Marks allowed in the budget 305 million had to be stopped because of trade measures. To this sum must be added the 400 million stopped by the states.

In his budget speech Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller did not therefore want to arouse the impression that the field of education and science had been given sufficient consideration in the 1970 Budget or in financial planning up to 1973. He said that the 36 per cent growth in education expenditure compared with figures for 1969 was "a plain signal but nothing more."

Mid-term financial planning foresees a rise in the central government's expenditure for education and science from the 1969 figure of 2,500 million Marks to 5,600 millions by 1973. Its share of the total budget will thus increase from 3.1 to five per cent.

Fifty million Marks are being allocated to educational research and planning for the first time in the Federal Budget. But school expenditure unlike university expenditure will not rise as school policy is the concern of the Federal states.

Demarcation is inevitable until joint educational planning between the central government and Federal states which is just getting off the ground leads to a national educational budget. But expenditure will have to be higher than at present.

Joint planning should not be expected to produce all that much until parliamentarians and ministers of the central government and the Federal states do not take the political character of educational finance seriously.

At the moment local politicians specialising in education are faced with problems. The majority of members do not want to hear any more about educational matters. There are very few top party men who devote themselves to educational policy as others do with defence, foreign affairs and social welfare. Random speeches on important occasions are no use if politicians shy from the detailed work it involves and, because they find it tedious, pass it over to experts to play about with it.

It is horrid to make short-term trade procedures yardsticks for educational policy. Science Minister Hans Leussink spoke in the weekly periodical *Der Spiegel* of the different wavelengths of the two areas, adding, "Up to now this yardstick has unfortunately always been used and accepted. It is a certain educational task for us all to make it clear once and for all that this situation cannot be allowed to continue into the future."

This change of feeling in political practice means that the demands of politicians specialising in educational matters must be taken as seriously as Allied demands for troop costs or farmers' demands for subsidies.

It is therefore necessary to set priorities in financial policy and to other courses to those already in progress. Klaus von Dohnanyi, Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Science Ministry, is demanding the abolition of subsidies on the issue of educational loans.

When Evers was still Senator, he mandated a consequential peace involving a reduction in expenditure. Baden-Württemberg Minister Gieseler considers that at the time there were some tax increases. Federal Finance Minister Möller oratorically that somebody must do something new.

Friser, Chairman of the Education Science Trade Union, said that the resignation that Berlin would have other plans such as the construction of city motorways in favour of education or arsenal for hand grenades and guns.

Have responsible politicians of the Federal Republic ever stopped to think what the chief transport systems near future will be and whether ways and trunk roads, allocated money then education and mid-term financial planning, will not be the glorious examples of investment?

Whatever the case, there are some serious economic forecasts issued by exact research that politicians use when wanting to set financial priorities and prepare better solutions. Most serious educational problems are in the area of research and development.

Frankfurt-am-Main's Otto Hahn Prize was awarded to Professor Karl zum Winkel, 49-year-old doctor and lecturer in physics at the Free University of Berlin at a ceremony in the Imperial Hall in Frankfurt.

This, the first time that the Prize has been awarded, conforms to the stated purpose of honouring a scientist who has served atomic science or the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Prize is awarded together with a sum of 25,000 Marks and is dedicated to the memory of the work done by Professor Otto Hahn, the Nobel Prize winner and honorary citizen of Frankfurt who died in 1968.

Professor zum Winkel stated that he would place the largest part of the 25,000 Marks at the disposal of the department of clinical radiology at the Free University of Berlin.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 March 1970)

New efforts to raise the standard of education throughout the world are undertaken in 1970, declared the Assembly of the United Nations.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt stressed this at the first session of the International Education Year Institute on the Königstuhl in Heidelberg Action Committee on 10 March in Bonn to the state observatory. This institution has branches on the Mediterranean and a place yet to be decided in Year in the Federal Republic and the Southern Hemisphere will house four of the largest telescopes.

Costs for the project will total sixty million Marks and make this country's astronomy internationally competitive again.

At any rate Professor Hans Elsässer, lecturer in astronomy at Heidelberg, believes he will soon see the end of the period in which astronomy was criminally neglected in the Federal Republic.

Astronomy has suffered most from the lack of money for larger, and therefore more expensive, equipment. In the early postwar years the money was used for other purposes. Astronomy was thought of as an unprofitable venture, Elsässer says.

Fortunately this is not true for astronomy theoreticians. The Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics in Munich headed by Heisenberg and Blechmann can hold its own with any in the world.

But in observational astronomy this country's institutes are inferior to comparable establishments in other so-called industrial nations as well as in countries such as Egypt. The fact is, the Federal

(Kiehl Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

## SCIENCE

## 'Planet' sets sail for deep-sea research

pioneer performance in underwater technology.

Only in recent years has it been recognised that the structure and movements of sea water are far more varied than previously believed. One of the most important factors of this newly discovered changeability is the function of "internal waves".

They cannot be seen as they move beneath the surface of the ocean, often rising and falling hundreds of feet. Their tides vary, often lasting weeks or months.

These internal movements in a mass of water and their vertical and horizontal stratification also influence the diffusion of all signals used under water to locate shoals of fish and submarines. They are equally important for underwater communication cables.

To ensure these underwater news lines and utilisation of signals the internal structure of the sea must be examined as accurately as possible. So far research has been fragmentary. The use of ships was completely ruled out when scientists wanted to observe waves which had a tide lasting for months.

Measuring buoys were also unsatisfactory as the results they gave were not accurate enough. Scientists must be able to make measurements from fixed positions over wide expanses of sea, if possible underwater, and observe the behaviour of the sea over a long period.

That is the idea planned by the Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR) enterprise, which explains the building of towers on underwater volcanoes. Near the island of Santa Maria lie three underwater peaks some miles from each other rising up from a depth of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. On these, three, 100-foot high measuring towers are being installed at a depth of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to

measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

Seven nations are taking part in this project, the Federal Republic, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, France and Italy. They are united in a coordinating project directorate in Lisbon headed by American researcher J.B. Wilcox.

After the rough measurements of the area around the volcanic peaks taken by the Federal Republic research ship, *Meteor*, *Planet* will now make exact measurements of the craters with the aid of the most accurate sonic depth-finder ever built. This is the "Continental Shelf Depth-Finder" constructed specially for this purpose by the Kiel firm Elac. This equipment works with very large sound vibrators with a surface area of ten square feet that allow an extremely exact collection of the ultra sonic waves and an extremely accurate depiction of the sea bed.

To produce an undersea map the exact position of the ship sounding the area must also be known. For this purpose transmitters of a radio navigation establishment on the Azores have been installed enabling positions to be located to the nearest thirty feet.

Depth and position measurements will be combined and evaluated by computer storage equipment so that an undersea map of the area around the three craters will soon be available at a scale of 1:25,000. Such a precise scale has never even been remotely approached previously.

After *Planet* has returned and the maps are ready work will begin in July to build the towers which are being produced in France. They consist of masts made of steel tubing and have three feet to stick into the sea bed. The masts will have a joint fixed at their base so that the towers will always be in an upright position. An air bubble at the top will make them buoyant.

At the top of the masts will be measuring instruments, sound wave producers and reflectors. The masts are said to look very similar to VHF transmitters.

(Kiehl Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

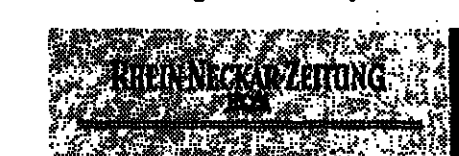
## Computer tests may explain phenomenon of speech

Speech is defined as the temporal series of individual sounds with an arrangement that makes sense and conveys information from speaker to listener.

Physicists see in the individual sounds a range of oscillations in atmospheric pressure with frequencies from twenty to 18,000 Hertz. The character of a sound is determined by the intensity of the individual frequencies. The higher the frequencies used in the formation of sounds the higher the voice is.

These facts have long been known and have often led scientists to construct models to reproduce speech artificially. None of these attempts met with real success. The voice and timbre range is so complicated that all ingredients could not be included.

Greater success seems to be promised by experiments carried out by the current head of Göttingen University's Third



Physics Department, Professor Schröder, in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States.

There the pressure of sound waves produced during speech were measured to a fraction of a second and then analysed and stored by a computer. This gives an exact record of the frequency and intensity needed for every sound. Acoustic phenomena are reproduced directly by electrical impulses. Knowledge gained here allows some astonishing experiments.

In contrast to traditional sound reproduction on gramophone records and tape recordings, speech can be played more slowly or more quickly than the original without a change in pitch or timbre. Increased intensity of the faster oscillations change a male voice into a female one. These experiments — which sound more like play — serve first to understand speech better and grasp it physically with the aid of a computer.

The aim of the experiments was to reverse this programme. The computer was to produce speech by calculating the appropriate frequencies.

But the recordings produced by Professor Schröder showed that these attempts could not be termed a success. They do however serve another question closely linked with the problem of speech: How do human organs produce speech?

The analysis of oscillations shows that the body producing the oscillations would have to have an unbelievably complicated structure if it were to be reproduced artificially.

This problem becomes even more difficult with the ear, the organ that receives the sound. The physical qualities of the ear are understood to a certain extent but only a minimum is known about the process of transferring the absorption of the oscillations into a person's consciousness.

It has proved impossible up till now to reproduce the organs connected with the phenomenon of speech. The result has always been that artificial equipment has only been able to conquer partial aspects. Only reproduction of the acoustic system with a computer seems to offer a way to reveal the secrets of the speech and hearing process.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 March 1970)

## Chancellor Brandt patrons Education Year

Kiehl Nachrichten  
LERNEN UND LEHREN

## Max Planck Society gives astronomy a shot in the arm

Republic is bottom of the class when compared with other countries.

The Max Planck Institute for Astronomy in Heidelberg, to be headed by Professor Elsässer, is to receive four giant telescopes. Firms have already been commissioned to construct some of them. The *tour de force* will be a telescope with an aperture of just over eleven feet. diameter. The size of the aperture is important as the larger the diameter is, the more light enters and correspondingly more of the universe can be seen.

Even the most advanced American and Russian observatories do not have at present a more effective telescope than those that the Heidelberg institute will have at its disposal in six to eight years time. All equipment belonging to the newly built institute will be available to all astronomers in this country.

One of the two planned 78 inch telescopes is to be built on a 6,000 foot mountain on the Mediterranean near Almeria in the south-east of Spain.

The eleven-foot telescope will probably be built at the Southern Hemisphere branch. This institute will also receive the second 78-inch telescope. This branch will probably be in North Chile or on the

west coast of Africa. Professor Elsässer would prefer Chile. He would like to take the big telescope there because the sky in the Southern Hemisphere has so far been neglected by science.

A four-foot telescope is the final item of equipment though it is not yet fixed where this is to be put. The central institute in Heidelberg is to receive a telescope and it could be this one. But weather conditions in these latitudes mean that any success in observation can only be limited.

The central institute at Heidelberg is to be built on a twelve and a half acre site by the famous observatory. Its main function will be to evaluate the observations made at its branches. Building work will begin this year.

The building costs in themselves will only be a small part of the sixty million Marks to be spent on Heidelberg and the branches. In Heidelberg scientists are reckoning with investments of six million Marks. It is the apparatus which is expensive. The eleven-foot telescope, for example, will cost some 35 million Marks.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 March 1970)

## Stuttgart to celebrate 200th anniversary of Hegel's birth

To mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel Stuttgart is organising the Federal Republic's official programme of memorial events from 12 to 15 July.

Stuttgart has also established the Hegel Prize and it will be awarded for the first time to Hamburg, philologist, Professor Bruno Snell in a ceremony on 12 July.

At the same time a commemorative congress entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970 - Society, Science, Philosophy" will be opened. This congress is being backed by Heidelberg Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the International Association for the Advancement of the Study of Hegelian Philosophy and the town of Stuttgart.

The aim of the congress is to re-examine objectively the relation of Hegel's speculative philosophy to the empirical sciences and to analyse the effect of



Hegelian philosophy on present philosophic currents.

Many experts from home and abroad will deal with themes including the natural sciences, theology, aesthetics, political philosophy, Marxist theory, neo-Kantianism, phenomenology and the philosophy of science.

Other public lectures are taking place too. Professor Hans Meyer of Hanover, the author of *Hegel's Master and Servant in Modern Literature*, and Professor Dieter Henrich of Heidelberg (author of *Hegel and Holderlin*) have already promised to come. The congress will close with a discussion on "Hegel in Current Philosophy".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 March 1970)



## ■ PREHISTORIC MAN

## Adam of Stadel, 30,000-year-old ivory statuette, exhibited in Ulm



The above sketch and photo convey some idea of the ingenuity that went into piecing together the 200-odd fragments of the eleven-inch Adam of Stadel. (Photo: H. Zilm)

For decades the Lone valley, in medieval times a possession of the Free City of Ulm, has been a centre of interest for prehistorians. In the Aurignacian strata of Vogelherd cavern statuettes that are rightly judged to be the oldest extant animal figures in the history of Mankind were discovered.

They have now been joined by a find made at Stadel, only a mile and a half from the original cavern: that of the oldest human figure, an eleven-inch ivory statuette that was once as perfect in form as the Vogelherd wild-horse, panther or lion have remained.

These first examples of artistic creativity fashioned by human hand appear so finished as though there were no prior stages of this abstract delight in form. Yet can the history of Mankind really have taken this course? Definitely not.

Maybe predecessors of these figures will be found in Eastern Europe, which appears to have been the home of homo sapiens. Maybe, for that matter, Neanderthal Man will provide the answer to the problem: he may have carved wooden figures.

Tübingen prehistorian Professor Müller-Bock recently pointed out that between 50,000 and 30,000 BC a clear distinction can not always be drawn between the stone tools used by Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens. The transition is gradual and there is a good deal of overlap.

Anthropologists have an easier time of it. The skeletal remains of Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens are certainly easier to distinguish than the tools used by the two, which reduces the cultural gap between them.

Even so, it must still be assumed that although Neanderthal Man has left behind burial remains and many other traces of human feeling he drew no sketches and fashioned no figures.

He and his predecessors fashioned nothing but weapons and tools. Not until Neanderthal remains are virtually no lon-

ger in evidence and homo sapiens gains supremacy does Man appear to have begun to fashion images of himself and the animals he hunted.

35,000 years ago the first creative art made its appearance in Central and Eastern Europe. Millennia were to pass before cave paintings materialised in Western Europe. The finds at least make it seem as though there were a movement from East to West and a passage of time involved.

Our Jurassic caves, on the other hand, would hardly have been suited for the preservation of cave paintings. Generally short caverns and holes, they were far too exposed to the ravages of the climate for drawings not to be worn away. So in the final analysis no one really knows whether they might not in fact have existed.

Still, as regards the latest find, it is a 30,000-year-old ivory carving from the Aurignacian strata of Stadel in the Lone valley. The figurine is a male human form with a curious head.

The legs are well-shaped, so are the backs of the knees and the arms, elbow joint and seven notches. As can be seen, little is missing but it is obvious that in many places the original surface was an onion skin thicker.

Old ivory has the annoying habit of falling apart like a dry onion. This is why the figure was excavated bit by bit and the diggers failed to notice that it was worked ivory.

The story goes back 31 years to the end of August 1939. Professor Wetzel, a Tübingen anatomist and dedicated digger, was working in the Lone valley. The leader of the Stadel dig was Dr. Otto Volzing.

Volzing, who had his call-up papers in his pocket, had work carried out at top speed on the strata under investigation so that the site could not be ravaged by amateurs once the expected war broke out. Everything was sieved and packed into cases.

Volzing dealt only with the stratigraphy of the finds and was only too happy to have cleared the site within a few days.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the exception of the Stadel dig.

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With the aid of a 190,000-Mark grant from the Volkswagen Foundation a socio-geographic research project on the Amazon and neighbouring regions is to be carried out by the geography department of Heidelberg University headed by Professor Pfister in conjunction with the Brazilian Federal Geographic Institute.

The department has carried out research work in Brazil since 1950, in particular research into colonisation of the interior and into regional, agricultural and industrial development. In central and southern Brazil energetic assistance has been provided by the Brazilian Institute and the result was the idea of a joint research project.

Between 1970 and 1974 a number of expeditions are to be sent to explore the Amazon basin. The Brazilian authorities are already building a research vessel. Part

## STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

unfortunate result that the finds were put into storage five times.

Last year, when the state antiquities department in Stuttgart decided at least to catalogue the contents of the cases, they were mouldering away in an Ulm warehouse with a roof that leaked, Wetzel having bequeathed his finds to the city.

The case in which Dr Joachim Hahn, a young prehistorian, found 200 pieces of the figurine was in such a bad way that it seemed reasonable to assume that bits and pieces of the ivory had fallen out in the course of its many travels.

Hahn first recognised a minute worked piece of mammoth tusk, then kept on looking until he had at least reassembled the torso. A handful of fragments did not fit anywhere and Hahn may be right in assuming that the figurine fell apart 30,000 years ago.

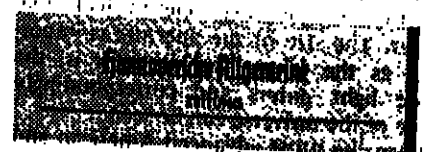
The core of the tooth did indeed break off a long time ago and it is far from improbable that even then there was no face to the head. The figure had at any rate been used, though. Where the surface has been preserved it shows signs of having been polished or handled a great deal.

The head is characterised solely by an ear that is very high up and at an angle like that of a cat or a bear. This is all that can be said, since the remaining fragments that defy incorporation are also pretty brittle.

These mammoth tusk remnants have, when all is said and done, survived the third part of the last Ice Age and the freezing and thawing of the cave floor creates such havoc with figures such as these that any interpretation can be well off the mark.

Colossal errors of interpretation have already been made on occasion. "Although knowledge of neo-Palaeolithic art is widespread and there is no lack of published work on the subject," Frankfurt prehistorian Günter Smolla wrote three years ago, "we are not much nearer understanding it."

## Volkswagen Foundation grant finances joint survey in Amazon basin



of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photography evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Walbo, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographic Council in Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing interest for socio-geographic research. With a catchment area of 2,770,000 square miles it is the largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

## THE ECONOMY

## Attitude towards trade fairs needs rethinking

Smolla is of the opinion that the important point that can be reached is a new stage of the phenomenon which they portrayed as an object just as had the artefacts before them.

Hahn for his part has renounced old idea of portable shrines, he only be viewed as one of many. There can be no proving as to the pretension of these figures and which is why textbooks have talked only in terms of so-called where the well-known burial figures without feet found at Willendorf and Lespugue, cerned.

The so-called Venuses are counterpoints to the Adam of Stadel. Only one male counterpart, statuette found at Bmo, which the four thousand years more recent. This complicated ivory figurine, well-formed head was a burial scale participation at the congress about the Stone Age hunter.

Visitors who attended the special exhibition in Ulm that would have been the end of the Prehistory on 16 March watter as far as this country is concerned. enough to see original Adam in the Federal Republic we would The present exhibit is a search in vain to find a branch of industry modern synthetic techniques that participated in foreign trade fairs on that even the expert can often lack a broad scale.

Georg Klein There are reasons for this. In the fifties this country's economy was surviving on hand to mouth basis, even as far as trade fairs were concerned. Wherever an opportunity to exhibit presented itself we had to take it. All in all those who participated had luck on their side. And thus he practice was perpetuated up until the present day.

The secret of our success may well be that we in this country are old hands when it comes to trade fairs. We are specialists.

Now, however, at the beginning of the seventies there is a growing feeling of uneasiness in these sectors of our economy that participate in trade fairs.

A Federal Republic Association has been founded to represent the professional interests of scientists working in disciplines. Its declared purpose is to further professional, social and scientific cooperation and to encourage interdisciplinary cooperation and mutual participation.

It also intends to deal with the time has come for people here to make themselves if this country's participation in fairs is as useful as it once was. In this country, we have several international fairs that reach an international participation at a trade fair is to be worthwhile.

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But it is undeniable that those who have to open their own purses to finance trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs.

So great leaps and bounds cannot be made with fiscal means at trade fairs. It is a good thing that this is so. The lion's share of the expenses involved in putting in an appearance at trade fairs should be met by this country's industry and trade sectors themselves.

However, industrialists and tradespeople are quick to point out that our neighbours when it comes to financing trade fairs with public funds. It is claimed that they spend several hundred million Marks per year on trade fair propaganda.

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## TOURISM

Cheese, wine  
and scenery  
in the Allgäu

CHRISTIAN WELT

Even experts are flummoxed when it comes to deciding where Allgäu begins as the traveller approaches the Alps from the north. They speak of an imaginary line running through Wangen, Memmingen and Kaufbeuren.

Agricultural experts have the best answers for this mystery. They say that Allgäu starts where agriculture ceases and cattle breeding begins.

No wonder, when Allgäu has almost twice as many cattle as people. Including calves there are about half a million of them. The cows are kept for cheese production and as they are not permitted to have any ensilage they are kept for as long as possible on mountain pastures.

In Allgäu, however, these are not like in Upper Bavaria and Austria called Alpine pastures (Almen) but Alps (Alpen). Those who want to study cattle breeding in Allgäu should be in Oberstdorf every year on 13 September at the cattle show. These are the greatest festival of the year for the Allgäu farmers. They are also held in Pfondert and Hildelang.

In Oberstdorf there are usually about 800 head of cattle on show to 12,000 spectators. Judges award prizes.

A similar correspondence is found between "those on show" and "those spectating" a few days later at the beer competition! This is a traditional popular festival and usually about one hundred Alpine dwellers each sporting a splendid face of hair competes for prizes for his year's growth - watched by 1,500 cheery onlookers.

Cows give Allgäu its character in the true sense. All over the hills and valleys you can hear the sound of cowbells and when wandering along the mountain paths the melodies of cowbells are everywhere.

One fifth of Allgäu is taken up by mountains. There are 225 peaks, 175 rocky summits and the other fifty grass covered heights. One hundred and forty-five of them are over 2,000 metres high. Sixty are suitable for climbers but ninety can be climbed by any energetic person without difficulty.

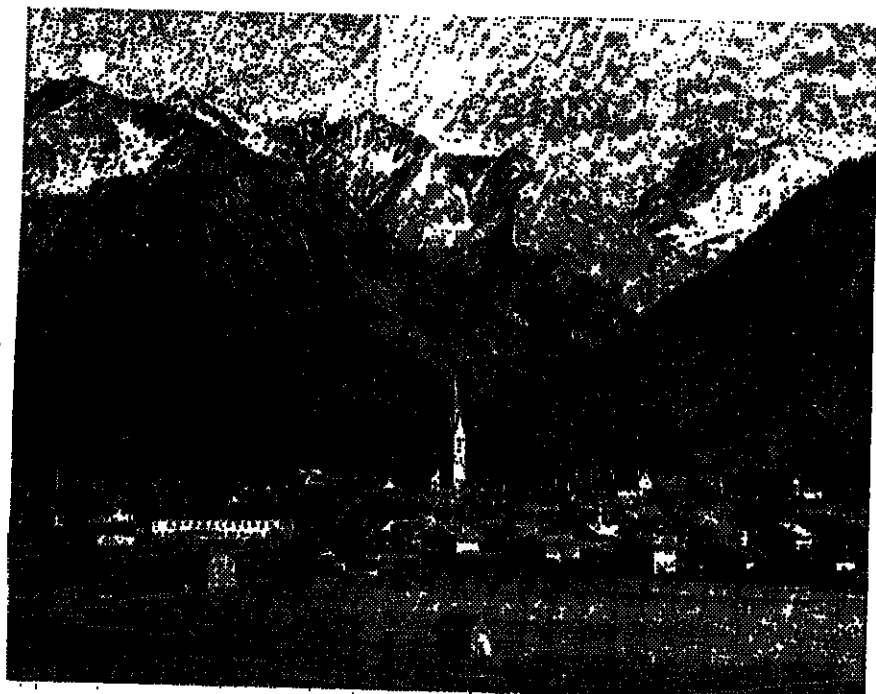
The highest Federal Republic peak in the Allgäu Alps is the 2649 metre (8,690 feet) high Mädelegabel. The frontier runs over the summit of this mountain, which

## Emmentaler and beer cheese go well with the local brew

Nesselwang (coat of arms - three herons) is also chasing Oberstdorf's popularity. It hopes to make its beautiful situation an attraction for fresh-air therapy seekers. Nesselwang has a tourist village and has recently built a heated swimming pool. Much larger holiday resorts have cast envious eyes on this.

One curiosity is Nesselwang's church. Even Theodor Heuss, asked to guess when it was constructed was way out. It was built in 1904 - around the older and smaller church.

No distinct name in Allgäu is printed quite so often as Pfondert, which consists of thirteen separate districts but with a total population of only 1,000. Eight of these sub-districts of Pfondert are reached along one street like a chain of magnific-



Oberstdorf, an idyllic skiing resort in the Allgäu

(Photo: Archiv/Helmhuber)

has the only glacier in Allgäu, Schwarzmilzferner.

The major town in Allgäu is Kempten which battles for the oldest town in Germany title with Trier.

Kempten consists of an old town, which developed from the Roman Campodunum, and a so-called new town, which grew up from an abbey founded by King Pippin.

Both parts were forcefully united by Bavaria in 1818, and before that, the chronicles tell, they hated each other like poison, for more than half a millennium.

Kempten-Alstadt considered Kempten-Neustadt foreign territory and vice versa. Each of the towns had different laws, different currency, a different army, and after the Reformation a different religion.

Thirty years after the unification of Kempten the railways came into Allgäu. The city council sat to discuss whether the two border guard houses on the frontier between the old town and now town should be turned into two religiously segregated railway stations.

The people of Allgäu are not only exponents of a thousand arts, they are also as they say "g'störgründig", that is to say stubborn.

But tourists who come there for a holiday or curative treatment notice none of this stubbornness.

Since Oberstdorf claimed the title of this country's most visited health resort (with the exception of the spas) and became popular owing to this healthy climate, which is ideal for fresh-air therapy several other places have cast jealous eyes on the town and hope to steal some of its thunder.

The neighbouring town of Fischen (its arms show two fish) is one of the chief competitors. Fischen was the first town in Allgäu to construct hotel-swimming baths and now has five.

cent pearls. But the total length of Pfondert is only six kilometres.

One of the attractions in Pfondert is the Falkenstein. At 1,268 metres (4,121 feet) up this mountain lies this country's highest ruined castle. Built in 1059 by the Bishop of Augsburg this castle was taken in the Swabian League Civil War and was no longer inhabited after the sixteenth century.

King Ludwig II of Bavaria considered the Falkenstein one of the most beautiful parts of his so beautiful state and he wanted to build another of his fairytale castles on the summit. But his tragic death meant that this project was forgotten forever.

Tourist trade is the most important source of income for this area. The district of Sonthofen has more than

5,960 overnight guests for every hundred locals! Yet a typical Allgäu place of rest and relaxation such as Wertach is still today extremely important agriculturally.

In both Sennereien (Alpine dairies) on the market square that has been burnt down five times since 1530 four Allgäuer Emmentaler cheeses are made every day. Not much? Well an Emmentaler cheese is rather the size of a tractor wheel, weighs ninety kilos (about 193 lbs.) and takes one thousand litres of milk to produce (about 1,800 pints).

One of these two Sennereien has a wall decorated in honour of the Kramer brothers, who invented Bierkase (beer cheese). One man from Wertach who made sledges showed how much he appreciated Bierkase by eating a three pound block of it in one go. But he had given himself an "unfair advantage" - he had already quaffed 25 half-litre mugs of beer!

No other Allgäu village enjoys such refreshing peace as the idyllically out-of-the-way Unterjoch.

It has been waiting in vain for years for the Deutsche Alpenstrasse to be extended over the last stretch from the magnificent Jochstrasse which affords so many beautiful sights.

Although the scenery all around Unterjoch in every direction is wonderful holidaymakers on hikes prefer to go eastwards along the bottom of the Sorgschrofen.

There, close by the border, there is a wine room, where young and old alike gather to try the local delicacy a Dürrensteiner Flochaxen.

Although no-one has yet solved the enigma of the sphinx: "where does Allgäu begin?" most people who have been there can tell you where it comes to an end.

The answer is Einödsbach. This is the most southerly place in the Federal Republic that is continuously inhabited and it is a very popular excursion resort.

It is a tiny settlement, round in shape and surrounded by mountains. It consists only of an inn, a couple of houses and a tiny chapel.

But on entering the tiny village the visitor is greeted by a large sign proudly displayed, saying: EINÖDSBACH, as though it were a major railway terminus! Tourists usually leave Einödsbach to make the climb to the Rappenseehütte from where they can set off along the wonderful Heilbronner Weg, which offers one of the most pleasant mountain walks in this country.

Allgäu has everything to offer the tourist. Beautiful scenery, good food - especially the local cheese - wines and walks. And for the more scientifically minded tourist there is a wealth of history to be explored in this charming area in the south of the Federal Republic.

Hermann Ulbrich-Haunibal

(CHRISTIAN WELT, 13 March 1970)

## SPORT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Vital statistics

Fifty specialists are to go to the Federal Republic measuring vital statistics of more than 10,000 girls and children from the age of 65.

Changes in body measurement height among women in this country the past ten years have given impetus to a new system of measuring disabled athletes do not feel themselves now being improved upon by the Hohenstein research institute, chairman of Hamburg Disabled market research organised in Hamburg.

The system for sizing women's height has been in use since 1954 as everyone else. We are just proved to be impractical.

The new measuring system height from it," he says. Maasch has necessary since the off-the-green blind since the age of nineteen.

The industry now has to deal with it: it is sad but true to say that the tion that is literally head and shoulders above the previous generation.

Experts say that one of the Hamburg alone 2,000 people a year women's basic measurements have been lasting physical in jury as a result of ed so radically is a change in handicaps at work or on the roads.

A competition was held to see could smoke a pipe for the longer of time without it going out. A of time such an event had been Rhineland-Palatinate.

The contestants were given three of tobacco to smoke for as long possible. Forty-seven people took puffing out clouds of smoke all At the end of the competition the year-old graphic artist Dietmar Fisch Ludwigshafen was declared the winner with a time of one hour twenty minutes and 35 seconds.

The world slow-smoking record is by a Swiss woman who kept her grams of tobacco glowing for more three hours.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 11 March)

## See no evil!

A visitor to Osnabrück Zoo groped way to the director's office reported the theft of his spectacles, ing a monkey.

While the visitor was studying the animals' antics the monkey whose were quicker than the visitor's through the bars of its cage and seaf

Asked whether he had not seen warning notice on the monkey kept in the visitor's said: "My eyes were so poor. So I put on my glasses forward to see what the sign said. I flash they were gone."

The sign read: "Do not lean over barrier. The monkeys may steal objects particularly spectacles."

(HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT, 5 March 1970)

## Free Pill

Contraceptive pills for families financial straits will very shortly provided free by the Frankfurt welfare office.

The plans include a scheme to distribute the pills at special family planning advice sessions.

(MÜNCHNER MERKUR, 4 March 1970)

Disabled athletes need  
no one's sympathy

Disabled sport is movement therapy for people who are crippled but otherwise healthy. The cause of their physical handicap is immaterial. It can be an accident at work or on the roads, war injury or illness. In every case the doctor checks whether the patient is fit enough to engage in sport and recommends the best discipline for the individual disabled person.

Sport has a lot to offer, including tough competition. A condition of participation is that the contestant was last medically examined no more than six months beforehand.

There can be no doubt that doctors to a large extent recommend sport to the disabled as a pick-me-up. Dr Wamlinghoff, a well-known neurologist, notes that:

"Organic damage is improved through sporting activity by means of development of the metabolism while the experience of sporting comradeship, a similar fate in respect of disablement and an increased feeling of self-respect favourably influence emotional disturbance."

The mere certainty of not being alone with their own physical handicap undoubtedly gives disabled athletes a definite advantage in the fight against their private fate. Is sympathy called for?

"We're not ill, you know," says the blind chairman of Hamburg Disabled Sports Association. "Mind you, it is sometimes something of a struggle trying your hand at a new discipline."

"When rollball (a medicine ball with balls, five against five and a twenty-foot wide goal to defend) was first suggested

Trimmy, a cartoon man, is asking everyone to stretch their legs. On 16 March the Federal Republic Sports League launched the largest-scale ever keep fit campaign. The target group is the entire population, from Flensburg to Lake Constance.

Not only Chancellor Brandt has set his fellow-Ministers a good example by indulging in a cycling session. A good many other public figures are to participate in sporting spectacles to help the general public to snap out of that beer and belly feeling of an evening too.

Trimmy, a veteran of similar campaigns in Holland and Norway, is to appear on hoardings and matchboxes, in TV spots and more than eighty newspapers with hints on how to deal day-by-day with the dangers of sedentary living without at the same time setting up Olympic records.

He gives the thumbs up sign for a few knee bends twice a day, a brisk walk for the circulation and maybe a spot of long-distance running in the local park.

Slogans such as "Why not go dancing again?", "Try your hand at football again" and "Go for a drive, get out and run" are intended to provide a stream of new ideas for keeping fit.

## Keep trim with Trimmy

## NATIONWIDE FITNESS CAMPAIGN

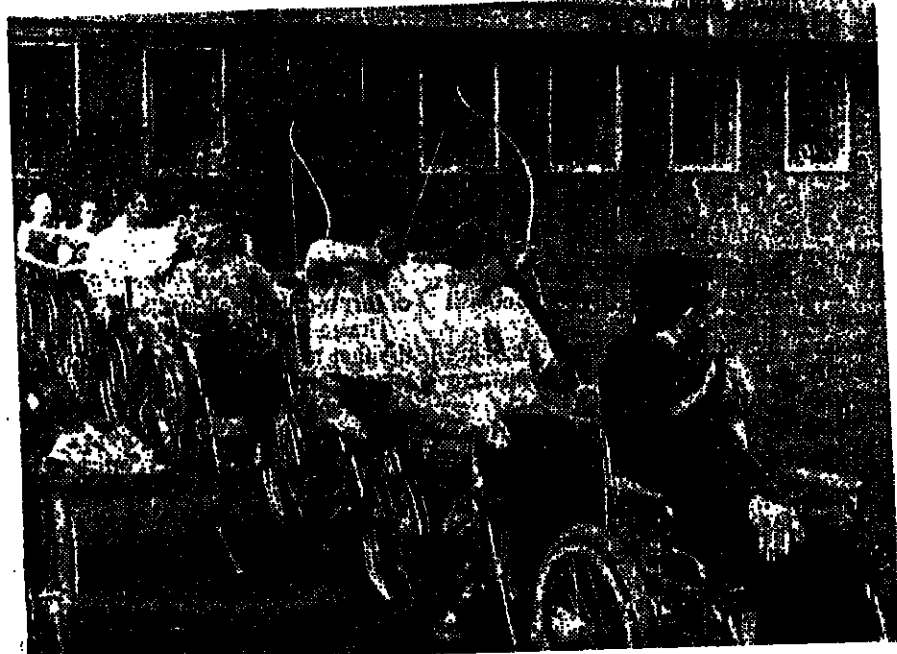
but only twelve per cent get down to brass tacks and engage in sport themselves.

Forty per cent of women and 35 per cent of men in this country are overweight, and often enough this is bad for health.

Women, over twenty and men, over thirty retire from active sport because they feel work, family and other interests make too great demands on their time. Most of the impressive figure of ten million members of sports clubs and associations affiliated to the Sports League are children and young people.

When all is said and done, one man in two retires before his time for health reasons while people who keep up their sport until a ripe old age almost invariably keep fit.

In order to put pep into the hoary old



Archery from an invalid chair helps the disabled to regain their self-esteem.

(Photo: IPR)

to us I went along but decided that it was nothing for me. I am now an enthusiastic rollball player even though it is a really tough sport."

Rollball, basketball water polo and a couple other team sports played in the gymnasium are the disabled sportsmen's favourites. They were, of course, perfectly right not just to adopt traditional disciplines but to modify them slightly where the need arose. The blind, for instance, do the high-jump, but only from a standing start.

All disciplines are open in principle to all comers but in practice two categories of disabled athlete are grouped together: the blind and those suffering from paralysis of the spine, leaving them out of action from the waist down. Both are groups who badly need to do something about their otherwise rather isolated lives.

"There are parents who only take their

blind children for a walk in the evening because they are afraid of being seen," Maasch continues, "with the result that there are children who have no idea of the simplest exercises, such as running on the spot. Catering for disabled children, by the way, is one of our most important tasks."

The Federal Republic Disabled Sports Association, established on 3 July 1951, has 60,000 active members assisted by 3,000 instructors and seconded by 1,500 doctors.

Dr. Johannes Ludwig, medical superintendent of a Hamburg local authority body, is frank about the problem: "Sad to say," he comments, "only a relatively small number of people even realise that sport for the disabled exist. Shunned by the light of publicity, it plays far too minor a role in sporting life for its actual importance." (DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)

concept of public health the Sports League have commissioned Werbetag 2000, an advertising agency, to manage the campaign.

No one will let on where the cash is coming from. No doubt industry is footing part of the bill and insurance companies may well be contributing towards the six million Marks the campaign is estimated to cost. Or could Käte Strobel's Ministry of Health be behind it all?

A fair amount of publicity is being provided free of charge. Newspapers and television are to provide advertising space and spots for nothing. Coca Cola are to plaster 5,000 delivery vans with Trimmy posters and a manufacturer of swimwear is to pay for 300,000 swimming brochures. Unions and local authorities are to support the campaign by publicising Trimmy on notice-boards.

As a bird in the hand is a greater incentive than the mere feeling of being fit again the advertising agency have designed a badge for people who have followed Trimmy's advice and performed a certain number of recommended exercises.

Gerhard Hoffmann

(VORWÄRTS, 12 March 1970)

Aden	SA 0.05	Colombia	col. 1.1-	Formosa	NT 0.50	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15-	Sudan	PT 4-
Algeria	AI 10-	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30-	France	FF 0.50	Malaysia	M. 0.00	Peru	B. 3.00	Tanzania	TA 0.20
Angola	BA 0.20	Congo (Kinshasa)	F.C.F.A. 30-	Gabon	G. 0.50	Mexico	MX 0.00	Philippines	P. 0.00	Thailand	TH 0.20
Argentina	AR 10-	Cuba	C. 0.15	Gambia	DM 1.1	Morocco	DM 0.00	Poland	Pol. 1.00	Trinidad and Tobago	TT 0.20
Australia	AU 0.05	Côte d'Ivoire	C.I. 0.15	Germany	DM 1.1	Mozambique	Moz. 1.00	Portugal	Port. 1.00	Togo	T. 1.20
Austria	A. 0.05	Cyprus	C. 0.15	Great Britain	Gr. 1.1	Nepal	Nep. 0.50	Romania	R. 0.00	Turkey	T. 0.20
Belgium	B. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Greece	G. 0.15	Netherlands	N. 0.50	Russia	R. 0.00	Tunisia	T. 0.20
Bolivia	B. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Guatemala	G. 0.15	Netherlands Antilles	N.A. 0.50	Swaziland	S. 0.00	Uganda	U. 0.20
Brazil	B. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Honduras	H. 0.15	New Zealand	N.Z. 0.20	Sweden	S. 0.00	Uruguay	U. 0.20
Bulgaria	B. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Hong Kong	H.K. 0.15	Nigeria	N. 0.00	Switzerland	S. 0.00	USA	U.S. 0.20
Burkina Faso	B.F. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	India	I. 0.15	Norway	N. 0.00	Senegal	S. 0.00	Venezuela	V. 0.20
Burundi	B. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Indonesia	I. 0.15	Pakistan	P. 0.00	Sierra Leone	S.L. 0.00	Yugoslavia	Y. 0.20
Cambodia	C. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Iran	I. 0.15	Senegal	S. 0.00	South Africa	S.A. 0.00	Zambia	Z. 0.20
Cameroon	C. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Israel	I. 0.15	Sierra Leone	S.L. 0.00	Spain	S. 0.00		
Canada	C. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Italy	I. 0.15	South Korea	S.K. 0.00				
Chile	C. 0.05	Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Jamaica	J. 0.15	Viet Nam	V.N. 0.15				
		Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Kenya	K. 0.15						
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		Dominican Rep.	D.R. 0.15	Lebanon	L. 0.15						
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